THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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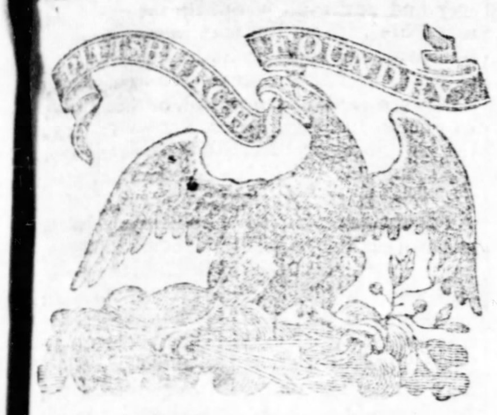
Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*



ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Arnett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Tailors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW TOBACCO STORE.

BARLOW, FOSTER & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased that extensive Tobacco Manufactory formerly owned by Mr. Peter Hagna, of this place, which they intend to carry on very extensively in all its various branches. They have now on hand a large quantity of the following articles, viz:

Prest'd Tobacco in kegs, equal to James River Tobacco.
Plug Tobacco
Ladies Twist do.
Rappee and Scotch Snuff
Spanish and American Segars.

All the above articles are well manufactured, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, on a credit from 6 to 12 months—the purchaser giving approved security. Country produce will be received in exchange, and a liberal discount for cash.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1812.

N. B. Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for Sale an assortment of

Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper,

FOOLSCAP, No. 1, 2 and 3.
Thick Royal, and Medium, do. Post,
Thin Post,
Coarse printing medium,
Large and small wrapping, etc.

He will have from the Manufactory a constant supply, which he will dispose of by the ream or larger quantity. Printers, Stationers and Storekeepers, will meet with liberal terms.

The highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

JAMES LEA, corner of Market and Second Street.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 11, 1812.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in Allegheny county, Midlin township, a small bay *MARE*, about 13 hands high, 12 years old, a natural trotter, branded on the near shoulder I R, no other visible mark. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay, charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM M'CLURE.

February 11, 1812.

Tonsorial Department.

PROCLAMATION 3.

PALACE OF AROMA,

YEAR OF OUR HEGIRA 1.

Concilio manuque—Many & devisable.

SINCE the period of our last Expose, to our good and faithful people, "sombre specks" of "menacing attitude" have from time to time risen above the horizon of our extensive dominions, but the wisdom of our royal self, and beloved ministers has enabled us, to the immortal honor of our great system,

"*To mount the whirlwind and direct the storm.*"

And finally, we have succeeded in decomposing these ominous phenomena, before they had arrived at their bursting point of "meridian altitude," our red brethren in the west, to whom in the plenitude of my philanthropy, I wished to extend the benefits of my system, have been so unreasonable as to think *we cut too close*; they have resisted the advances of our functionaries, and have reduced us to the necessity of sending an "armed force" to open the eyes of these obstinate mortals—they will for the future submit to our *operations* without murmuring; some curious and interesting discoveries have been communicated, by some of the scavans, (whom we dispatched on this expedition) to our institute; these unsophisticated "red brethren," it seems, have made considerable progress in that royal and sublime *science*, at the head of which, our royal self is placed; one of the members, after depositing some of their operative machines, has read a treatise on the expeditious method they have in eradicating completely the frontal ornament of the cranium. We, (ever anxious for the advancement of useful improvement, and not despising any source of information, however humble, when the good of mankind is the object) have extracted some beneficial hints from the felicitous manner of operation of these Heautondidaskomenoi, or self-taught people.—We have likewise to announce that the "Bulwark of the nation" have added new laurels to the wreath that has heretofore graced the corps.

But while we have been casting our prudential cares upon our frontiers, and extending our vivifying principles a base foe, sent by the genius of Feculency herself, has advanced to the centre of our dominions, and hangs upon the beauteous fabric of our system, like the excrement of the snail upon the statue of the Medicean Venus—Our plans were too well established before the arrival of this demon, to be affected by the poison of his principles; our orthodoxy is too firmly established; this tonsorial monster, this antipode to every thing aromatic, at first had nearly enveigled our sacred self into a kind of alliance; but happily for my people, our olfactory precipients are not to be lulled; we banished him our presence. It may be asked why we have not expelled him from our dominions entirely; but we cannot always condescend to explain our moving principles; the most effectual reasons of state, have little effect upon the minds of the vulgar, who seldom understand, and are still more rarely interested in them; in such cases a prudent prince can only unite the interest of the cabinet with that of the subjects; it is sufficient for us to say, we have acted; but for the satisfaction of my people, I will reveal this much; measures are taken for the final expulsion of this uncourteous interloper; we shall be obliged to make our advances by slow degrees, as this foe to our system carries about him a charm that operates as a noli metangere, with a being of the etherial purity and delicate formation of our sacred self; we must therefore walk by rule; but destsoyed he shall be.

Fi-bit, & insignis tota cantabitur urbe.

Some small revolutions have taken place in our cabinet since our last; our late prime minister, to whom I offered a mission, has been succeeded by a genius of the most eminent tonsorial talents; a few promethean touches from ourself have rendered him a phenomenon indeed; We are now in a situation to be able to indulge ourself in a little more repose from the immense cares of our empire; We shall not take the field so often in person, but shall direct more of our precious time to the cabinet; We shall now bring to perfection some collateral parts of our system, which hitherto we have been obliged to neglect; every hour will now be productive of some new introductions of peculiar "general utility."

We have with pleasure received many of the probationary odes, for the office of laureat; We graciously condescend to smile upon the efforts of our bards to eulogize the great and beneficial *operations* of our royal self; many have expressed their grateful sentiments with peculiar felicity; We shall, however, leave to our Institute the task of choosing the laureat, and in the mean time we order that the following be inscribed on the pedestal of our Throne.

Imperial shaver on thy laurell'd brow
Roses shall bloom, and wigs spontaneous grow;
On slaughter'd beards thy airy throne shall rise,
And piles of whiskers lift thee to the skies!
Here as thou sitt'st in fashions cause sublime,
Shaking thy razor strop o'er many a clime,
Each rival Barber at thy shrine shall bow
Till time expire, and beards forget to grow.

TIBBETTE, *tonsorial autocrat.*

Mr. Gallatin's Report—We suspend for the present our attention to other subjects, in order to offer a few remarks on a very important document, which occupies our first page.—Mr. Gallatin's report of the ways and means, which must be resorted to, if the professed views of our government are carried into execution. There is no flummery here. It contains a full and striking illustration of that deplorable situation, to the verge of which we are brought, by an administration, which has been for many years inflaming the passions of the people, and at the same time singing lullabies to their reflections.

It is in vain for the wretches, who have been bellowing for war, as for a grand national holliday, to vent their spleen against Mr Gallatin for his disclosure. Did they suppose armies could be subsisted like the rein deer of Lapland, on moss? Did they suppose, soldiers, food and cloathing were as cheap as the braggart speeches of Congressional orators? We leave the public to determine what causes the censures now lavished upon Gallatin; is it that he has exposed the *ignorance* of those who talked so much of war, without knowing any thing of their subject; or is it his crime that he has revealed so soon, what it was intended the people should not know, until they were inevitably committed to every consequence. We venture to assert that one of two things must take place—either our government must descend, covered with disgrace, from the ground they have assumed—turn their backs upon that policy of which they have been such furious advocates—sneak off from their own measures, which it was treason to oppose—or Mr. Gallatin's calculations will be found scarcely sufficient to meet the requisitions of the treasury.

Here we see the seal put upon the predictions of the federalists, which they have, for many years, been sounding in the ears of their infatuated countrymen. Here we see a prospect of burthens, which would have borne grievously on the people, in our most prosperous circumstances, but which in our present deplorable, and approaching worse situation, *cannot be sustained*.

We entreat our readers to give this document an attentive perusal—and not only so, but to spread it far and wide, among those who have been deluded, by those unprincipled men who have brought us to this situation. It must be spread by the federalists, or it will not be seen by the people, until the tax-gatherers produce their demands. We see, that ignorant, and short-sighted editors of democratic papers are flattering themselves, that Gallatin's propositions will not be adopted by Congress. Then all the bluster is over.

Then all the mighty sound of words which we have heard dwindless to the most contemptable farce that ever was acted. Either the friends of honourable peace with G. Britian will triumph over the vapouring advocates of war; or we must settle down quietly under such a system of taxation as has never yet entered the minds of the people of this country.

If honour and security require all this, in the sacred name of unbending patriotism, let us submit to it. Let us try to bear it. But let the people at least, take one serious veiw of the causes of this threatened misery. We have got to the end of swaggering. Congress have taken their measures. They must within a few months either retire with shame, or put on the screws.

[*Repertory.*

THE INQUISITION AT GOA*

It has long been believed, that Spain was the only place in which of late years, the scourge of man, and reproach to Christianity the Inquisition, was allowed to bear sway; but that this is not the *fact*, will be found by reference to Dr. Buchannan's Christian Researches in Assia. This work has passed through two editions within a short time, as I understand; and is certainly one of the most interesting volumes which has met my reading. As far as my influence extends, I would recommend it to the attention of your readers. The following extracted from page 132 will, I have no doubt, interest others as much as it has—One of your constant Readers.

Palla.

Note *to the* Christian Researches.

Mr. Deilon has been thrown into the Inquisition at Goa, and confined in a Dungeon ten feet square, where he remained upwards of two years, without seeing any person but the gaoler, who brought him victuals, except when he was brought to his trial, expecting daily to be brought to the stake. His alledged crime was, charging the inquisition with cruelty, in a conversation he had with a priest at Damon, another part of India.

"During the months of November & December, I heard every morning the shrieks of the unfortunate victims, who was undergoing the question.—I remembered to have heard, before I was cast into prison that the Antoni da Fe was generally celebrated on the first Sunday in Advent, because on that day is read in the Churches that part of the Gospel in which mention is made of the last judgement: and the inquisitors pretend by this ceremony to exhibit a lively emblem of that awful event; I was likewise satisfied that there were a great number of prisoners, besides myself; the profound silence, which reigned within the walls of the building, having enabled me to count the number of doors which were opened, at the hour of meals.—However, the first and second Sundays in Advent passed by without my hearing, any thing, and I prepared to undergo another year of melancholy imprisonment when I aroused from my despair on the 11th of January, by the noise of the guards removing the bars from the doors of my prison. The Alcaide presented me with a Habit, which he ordered me to put on, and make myself ready to attend him, when he should come again. Thus saying he left a lighted lamp in my dungeon. The guards returned about two o'clock in the morning, and led me out into a long gallery where I found a number of companions of my fate drawn up in ranks against a wall, I placed myself among the rest, and several more soon joined the melancholy band. The profound silence & stillness caused them to resemble statues more than animated bodies of human creatures. The women, who were cloathed in a similar manner, were placed in a neighbouring gallery, where we could not see them;—but I remarked that a number of persons stood by themselves at some distance, attended by others who wore long black dresses, and who walked backwards and forwards occasionally. I did not know, who these were;—but I was afterwards informed that the former were the victims who were condemned to be burned, and others were there confessors.

"After we were all ranged against the wall of the gallery we received each a large wax taper. They then brought us a number of dresses made of yellow cloth, with the cross of St. Andrew painted before and behind.—This is called the San Benito. The relapsed heretics wear another species of robe, called the *Samarro*, the ground of which is grey—The portrait of the sufferer is painted upon it, placed on burning torches with flames and demons all around. Caps was then produced called Carrochas: made of pastboard, pointed like sugar loaves all covered over with devils, & flames of fire.

"The great bell of the Cathedral began to ring a little before sun-rise which served as a signal to warn the people of Goa to come and behold the August ceremony of Auto de Fee; and then they made us proceed from the gallery one by one. I remarked as we passed into the great hall, that the inquisitor was setting at the door with his secretary by him, and that he delivered every prisoner into the hands of a particular person, who is to be his guard to the place of burning. These persons are called Parrains, or Godfathers. My Godfather was the commander of a Ship.—I went forth with him, and as soon as we were in the street, I saw that the procession was commenced by Dominician Friars; who have this honor, because St. Dominic founded the institution. These are followed by the prisoners who walk one after the other, each having his Godfather by his side, and a lighted taper in his hand. The least guilty go foremost: and as I did not pass for one of them, there were many who took precedence of me. The women were mixed promiscuously with men. We all walked barefoot, and the sharp stones of the streets of Goa, wounded my feet, & caused the blood to stream: for they made us march thro' the chief streets of the city: and we were regarded every were by an innumerable crowd of people who had assembled from all parts of India to behold this spectacle; for the inquisition takes care to announce it long before, in the most remote parishes.

At length we arrived at the Church St. Francis, which was, for this time, destined for the celebration of the act of faith.—On one side of the Altar was the Grand Inquisitor & his counsellors;—and on the other the Vice Roy of Goa and his Court.—All the prisoners are seated to hear a sermon. I observed that those prisoners who wore the *horrible* Corroches came in the last in the procession.—One of the Augustin Monks ascended the pulpit, and preached for a quarter of an hour. The sermon being concluded two readers went up to the pulpit one after the other, and read the sentences of the prisoners.—After the sentences were read, they summoned forth those misserable victims who were destined to be immolated by the Holy Inquisition.—The images of the Heretics who had died in Prison where brought up at the same time, their bones being contained in a small chest, covered with flames and demons. An officer of the secular tribunal now came forward, & seized these unhappy people, after they each received a slight blow upon the breast, from the Alcaide, to intimate that they were abandoned.

They were then led away to the bank on the river, where the Vice-Roy and his court were assembled, and where the faggots had been prepared the preceding day.—As soon as they arrived at this place, the condemned persons were asked what religion they choosed to die and the moment they have replied to this question, the executioner seizes them, and binds them to a stake in the midst of faggots. The day after the execution, the portrait of the dead are carried to the Church of the Dominicians.—The heads are only represented (which are generally very accurately drawn)—for the inquisition keeps excellent limners for the purpose) surrounded by flames and demons, and underneath is the name & crime of the person who has been burned."

Relation de l'Inquisition de Goa.

Note from Brooks's Gazetteer.

* Goa, a considerable city of Hither India, with an harbour to the coast of Malabar, in the kingdom of Deccan, in Visirpour. It is the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, and the seat of a viceroy. It stands in an island, 22 miles in length, and six in breadth; and the city built on the north side of it, having the convenience of a fine river, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burthen, where they lie within a mile of the town.

The fatal knot.—For ourselves and the great body of the people who can see only the surface of things it is impossible to tell how far the United States are at this moment entangled with France. Enough however is seen to give occasion for serious and eventful apprehensions. Though the mouth of the horrible pit is not made naked, the vapour issuing from it is clearly decernable. It was not for nothing that Bonaparte made his declaration, "America is making efforts to cause her rights to be respected—I will second her," such a declaration coming from *him*, is ominous. It is like the funeral knell of American liberties. Woe betide the nation whose conduct meets his approbation, and whose efforts he undertakes to second. It was not for nothing that the dispatches from France have in substance been withheld, and only such parts and extracts laid before the public as would best bear the light. Nor was it for nothing that our executive has made downright apologies for the utmost atrocious injuries done us by the French Emperor. It is impossible to conceive how these things could be, if the U. States stand perpendicular with respect to France.

Apprehensions and jealousies on this head are so far from being confined to the federal party exclusively, that they have been lately exprest by two members (not federalists) of the committee of foreign relations. Mr. Randolph has explicitly declared that our country, in its present course, is in the utmost danger of becoming an ally of France; and that he is as confident of it, as even of the existance of Deity. He says, "*We shall sink into an alliance with France, slumber in her friendship, and awake her slaves.*" Is Mr. Randolph a federalist? So far from it that he gives no quarters to the errors (as he calls them) of federalism. He still confesses himself to be a democrat of the old school, and had he consented to have gone all lengths with his party, there is nothing in its gift that he might not have expected. Mr. Randolph stands clear of all suspicions of insincerity on this point.—There is every reason to think that the sentiments which he uttered respecting the danger of our becoming an ally of France, where the sentiments of his heart. But another Democratic

member of the committee of foreign relations, and one too who has gone, and still seems determined to go, all lengths with his party—one who has not only declared that "he would drive the British from North America and deprive them of the Canadas," but also would receive the French refugees as friends and brothers' —even he with all his gallic prejudices about about him confessed that Bonaparte had somehow got his noose about our necks, and had fastened it with a knot which it was impossible for us to untie, without his consent. Mr. Grundy said, we are pledged to France to enforce the non-importation-law ——*She has by some means twisted a knot about us.——We cant untie the knot, without the consent of Bonaparte.*

Now as soon as our readers may possibly be at a loss to know what was particularly ment by this *knot*, we will give it a brief explanation. Our administration; in an arrangement with Bonaparte, omitted an error unprecedented in the annals of diplomacy. We say this with confidence, as we do it on good authority. A celebrated states man, Mr Charles Fox, in a speech in the British house of commons, affirmed as follows—"No instance can be found in the history of "mankind where one independent "state bound itself solemnly to do "any thing *und fined, unspecific, and* "*uncertain* at the arbitrary demands of another." Now it was precisely in this unprecedented manner, that our administration bound itself to the French emperor. Bonaparte promised that he would, at a future day, repeal his decrees of Berlin and Milan; but that promise was clogged with a condition *undefined, unspecified and uncertain*—it was that America should cause her rights to be respected. This might be made to mean any thing and every thing which Bonaparte himself might wish to have it mean. It was left with him to put whatsoever construction on it he should please under future contingencies. Of course, the American republic has placed itself, in this respect at last, completely under his arbitrament, it can do nothing inconsistent with his interpretation of the aforesaid condition. Suppose the government of Great-Britain should offer a settlement that would be infinitely preferable to non-intercourse or war, it must not be accepted. Why? Because Bonaparte could and would object, that we had broken our contract with him by yielding up our rights. He is constituted the umpire in this business. No settlement may be made with England, but one that he shall please to judge to be consistent with a due respect for our own rights; and such a settlement it is well known, is impracticable and impossible. We have seen woes heaped upon woes by the execrable restrictive system; the morals of the people corrupted their liberties infringed, and their property consumed. But we must continue to be dosed with this political tartar emetic, though death be the inevitable consequence! because forsooth, Bonaparte has by some means twisted a knot about us, which we cannot untie unles his consent. The non-importation law, under which our country groans and gasps, is, as to its continuation, the law of Bonaparte. Like the Monks and Friars of the dark ages, we scourge ourselves, not indeed as they did, to please heaven, but to please the foe of God and man—we do it in odedience to the mandate of the bloodiest of despots,

But there is a remedy. What is it? Why we are at liberty to "jump out of the frying-pan into the fire." We cant untie the knot without the consent of Bonaparte, says Mr. Grundy; *but we must cut it with the sword*"—that is, go to war with England—The plain English is, Bonaparte has left us no other alternative, than either to continue the commercial restrictions, in conformity to his continental system, or to wage open war with his enemy. One or other, how much soever both may be against our own interest and wishes, must be done, in order to fulfil the claims of the '*bond*' or to cause our rights to be respected. So that we are to get into war, as it were, at the *back door*—not as a nation acting independently according to its own judgment, but as a nation compelled to the measure by the dictates of a third power. And after all, how would this *cut the knot?* Since Bonaparte has such a sovereign sway over us that he can compel us to wage war with his enemy, as the only refuge from those consuming restrictions which have equally answered his purpose; why may he not compel us to continue the war as long as he shall please, or to conduct it in such a manner as shall best suit him? What event could possibly happen more favourable to his views, than for the American nation to commence a war, at his bidding, and with his knot twisted about it? The probable results of a war thus begun, we leave it to our readers to judge of.

For ourselves we pretend not to say which would be worst (for there is no best) the continuance of the restrictive system, or war: God only knows.—Under the first, our morals and our substance are perishing; under the last, we could but die. But if war must be, let it be a war for America, and not France; a war not entered into on compulsion, with Bonaparte's noose about our necks, and to extend his power and swell his triumphs.—And let the people of the U. States learn at last to estimate properly the characters of the men, whose imprudence and folly (to say no worse of them) have brought our country into its present disgraceful and perilous condition.

Con. Courant

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *February* 28, 1812.

MARRIED, on the 8th inst. JOHN M. AUSTIN, Esq Attorney at Law, of this place, to Miss PRISCILLA STEVENS, of Bellmont, Fayette c'y.

The President of the United States has, we learn, approved of the acquittal of Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson of all the charges against him, and caused his sword to be restored to him.—The particulars of the case have not yet reached us in such a shape as to enable us to speak of them with certainty; but we shall probably have it in our power to lay them before our readers in a few days.

Nat. Intel.

The committee of ways and means submitted a long report to the House of Representatives of the U. States, on the 17th inst. The report concludes with recommending the adoption of the following resolutions, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That an addition of 100 per cent. be made to the several rates of permanent duties now imposed by law, on all goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the U. States.

2. *Resolved*, That 25 per centum be retained on all the drawback allowed by law on the exportation of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That additional tonnage duties be laid at the following rates, viz:

1st. On all vessels licensed for the coasting trade or fisheries, 20 cents per ton a year.

2d. On all other vessels owned by citizens of the United States, 25 cents per ton on the entry of the vessel.

3d. On all foreign vessels, 1 dollar 25 cents per ton on the entry of the vessel.

4. *Resolved*, That a duty of 20 cts. per bushel be laid upon all salt imported into the United States.

5 *Resolved*, That duties be laid on licences to distil spirits at the following rates, viz:

1st. On stills employed in distilling spirits from foreign materials, at the rate of 75 cents per gallon on the capacity of such stills

2d, On stills solely employed in distilling spirits from domestic materials, at any distillery at which there are one or more stills of more capacity together than 100 gallons, at the rate of 50 cents per gallon on the capacity of such stills.

3d. On other stills solely employed in distilling spirits from fruit, at the rate of 5 dollars on each still a year.

4th. On other stills solely employed in distilling spirits from any domestic materials, at the rate of 15 dollars on each still a year.

6. *Resolved*, That duties be laid on licences to retailers of wines, spirits, and foreign merchandize, including tavern keepers, at the following rates, viz:

If in cities, towns, or villages, containing more than 100 families,

1st. On retailers of foreign merchandize, including wines or spirits, $ 25.

2d On retailers of wines alone, $ 20.

3d On retailers of spirits alone, $ 20.

4th. On retailers of domestic spirits alone, $ 15.

5th. On retailers of foreign merchandize, other than wines or spirits, $ 15.

If in any other place than cities, towns, or villages, containing more than 100 families,

1st On retailers of foreign merchandize, including wines and spirits, $ 15.

2d. On retailers of wines and spirits, $ 15.

3d. On retailers of domestic spirits alone, $ 10.

4th. On retailers of foreign merchandize, other than wines or spirits, $ 10.

7. *Resolved*, That duties be laid on sales at auction of foreign merchandize, for every hundred dollars of the purchase money 2 dollars, and on sales at auction of ships or vessels, for every hundred dollars of the purchase money 25 cents.

8. *Resolved*, That a duty of 4 cents per pound be laid on all sugars refined in the United States, allowing a drawback on the exportation of the same.

9. *Resolved*, That duties be laid on carriages used for the conveyance of persons, at the following rates, viz:

1st. On every coach, chariot, and post-chaise, $ 25.

2d. On every phaeton, and on every coachee, having pannel work in the upper division thereof, $ 15.

3d. On every four wheel carriage hanging on steel springs, $ 10

4th. On every four wheel carriage hanging upon iron or wooden springs, and on every two wheel carriage, with a top, or hanging on steel or iron springs, $ 5.

5th. On every four or two wheel carriage, $ 5.

10th. *Resolved*, That stamp duties be laid on the following instruments of writing, viz:

1st. On all notes payable to bearer or order, issued by any bank or bankers, at rates on an average of 1 dollar for every hundred dollars, with an option to pay, in lieu thereof, 2 1-2 per centum on their dividends.

2d. On all notes of hand, above 50 dollars, payable to bearer or order, having one or more endorsers—and on all bills of exchange, above 50 dollars, having one or more endorsers, at rates on an average of 5 cents for every hundred dollars.

11. *Resolved*, That three millions of dollars be raised by a direct tax to be apportioned among the several states agreeably to the rule prescribed by the constitution.

12. *Resolved*, That each state be authorised to pay the amount of its quota to the United States with a deduction of 11 per cent. if paid before the assessment is commenced, and of 7 1-2 per cent. if paid before the tax becomes due.

13. *Resolved*, That all the duties above enumerated, and the tax aforesaid, shall be laid and become payable only after the United States shall have become engaged in a war with a foreign European nation, or shall have authorised the issuing of letters of marque and reprisal against the subjects of such nation.

14. *Resolved*, That the said duties and tax shall continue until one year after the conclusion of peace with such foreign nation and no longer.

The report being read, was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

From the Lancaster Journal, Feb. 15.

NO CONVENTION.

It seems then we are to have no convention; for on Wednesday last the Senate took up Mr. Weaver's resolutions for the call of a convention, and after considerable debate, negatived them by one or two votes.

The bill for the removal of the seat of government to Harrisburgh, has received the sanction of the governor and become a law. The public offices are to be removed within the month of April next, under the superintendance of the principals of each department. The papers, records, documents, books, furniture, &c. of the legislature to be removed before the first of June, under the superintendance of the clerk of each house. All the furniture which the superintendants shall deem unfit to be removed, to be sold at public vendue. The monies in the treasury to be deposited in the Philadelphia Branch Bank at Harrisburgh, provided that the sum at any time so deposited shall not exceed 25,000 dollars.

No decision has taken place on the application of any of the banks, since that of the bank of the United States. Yesterday general Ogle presented a petition for the incorporation of a new bank at *Somerset*.

A resolution passed the Senate yesterday for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 25d of March; but legislators must *talk* less on trifling questions if they expect to get thro' the necessary business by that time If they go home without transacting it, they will not fulfil their duty to their constituents. Remember that.

Yesterday Mr. Anderson from Washington county, offered in the house of representatives, the same resolutions for the call of a convention, that were negatived in the Senate on Thursday.

Ladies look out.

The following preamble and resolution was read in the house of representatives and presented to the speaker, on Saturday last, by general Ogle, a member from Somerset county.—They were accompanied by some introductory remarks, in the general's *usual way*.

After they had created some warmth in the house, on the suggestion of several of his friends, Mr. Ogle agreed to withdraw them.

"Whereas it has been observed, that many chaste and respectable females in this commonwealth, have of late years, been so far seduced by pernicious example, as to lay aside the modest and useful attire, heretofore used by chaste females, and to appear in public places with naked elbows and shoulders, and the other parts of the body clad in such thin and transparent attire, as is incompatible with decency and altogether insufficient to preserve their bodies from the inclemency of the weather. And in consequence of wearing such thin and improper dress, the lives of many persons, who might otherwise have been useful and ornamental to society, have been sacrificed, and the constitution of others greatly impaired; and it is the duty of the legislature to prevent any practice, which may have a tendency to destroy virtue or the health of that *beautiful* part of society, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill containing the following principles: first, if any white female of the age of ten years or upwards, shall at any time after the first day of November next, appear in any public street, lane, alley, highway, church, court-house, tavern, ball-room, theatre or other place of public resort, with naked elbows or naked shoulders, or being able to purchase necessary cloathing, shall at any time between the first day of November and the first day of March, in any year, appear in any such place or places, clothed with less than three body garments, one whereof shall be woolen, silk or other substantial materials. Every person so offending, and being legally convicted before any court of record, before any alderman or justice of the peace in this commonwealth, shall forfeit and pay a fine not less than one, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, information or indictment, one half thereof to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the poor, of the borough, township or ward wherein the offence shall have been committed, and the person so convicted shall be liable to pay like costs, as are paid in actions of debt, in the *jurisdiction* in which the suit or prosecution shall be commenced, and shall also be compelled to enter bail for her good behavior, for the space of one year, from such conviction in such sum, and with such security as the court, alderman, justice of the peace pronouncing judgment, shall deem reasonable, having regard to the circumstances of the offender. Second, if any parent or guardian having the charge of the person of any white female, of the age of ten years or upwards shall knowingly permit any such his, her or their child or ward to offend against the provisions as before stated, such parent or guardian shall be liable upon conviction thereof as aforesaid, to pay the same costs and penalty as is hereby provided, for such offender. Third, it shall be the duty of all justices of the peace and aldermen of this commonwealth, upon their own view to convict and punish offenders against the aforesaid provisions, and it shall also be the duty of all constables and overseers of the poor, to give information to some justice of the peace or court of record, of all such offenders against the aforesaid provisions, as may come to their knowledge, and if any such officer shall neglect so to do, for the space of forty-eight hours, such officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall on conviction thereof in a court of record, be removed from office and fined at the discretion of the court, not exceeding one hundred dollars, and it shall also be the duty of grand jurors to present all offences against the before mentioned provisions, and in case of conviction, upon the view of a justice of the peace or alderman, information of a constable or presentment of a grand jury, the whole fine shall go to the use of the poor of the proper ward, borough or township. Fourth, provided always that for the purpose of distinguishing between chaste and unchaste females, all notorious bawds, common prostitutes and all females who have heretofore been convicted of the crime of fornication or adultery shall be exempted from the before mentioned resolutions and the penalties therein stated, for the violation of the same.

[Will any one believe, after reading the foregoing, that General Ogle is a greater "Knave than Fool."]

Mr. Giles, very honourably to his feelings, lately declared in Senate, that he had ever deemed Gen. Washington as the first of military men, but doubted his capacity as a stateman. He had since found that in all those points in which he had differed from that great man, he had been himself in the wrong; and he now equally viewed him as the first of warriors and the first of statesmen.

From the Baltimore American, Jan. 10.

Extract to the Editors, dated

"Washington, Feb. 7.

"The result of inquiries to-day on the subject of the important report which was mentioned to you, and which has been circulated in this city for two or three days with a great degree of confidence, I now communicate.—No proposition, it has been asserted on high authority, had been made by Mr. Foster, on the subject of Colonel Monroe's treaty, on the 5th inst. two days ago, and it is probable that none has since been made, as the report began to obtain circulation on that day. Several considerations may have given rise to a belief that the treaty of 1806, had been again proposed to government. The American negociators of that treaty are now members of our cabinet: the circumstances upon which the offensive note of lords Holland and Auckland was predicated, do not at present exist, at least to the extent in which they existed at the date of the note; and it was not improbable that the British envoy should by diplomatic manœuvring, attempt to paralize the war proceedings of government.—These ideas, which were obvious to every mind, may have occasioned the rumour of the proposition said to have been made. Not a ray of hope or encouragement from Great-Britain is now thought to be left; and commercial speculations, founded upon an expectation of a treaty with her, will not be very safe at present.

We are informed, says the Waterford Gazette, by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, that on Wednesday last, Peter Sailly, Esq the collector at Plattsburgh, was shot dead, in attempting to break open a house, near that place, in search of British goods.

Medford, Burlington county, N. J.
2d. mo. 10th, 1812.

A shocking murder was committed in this place by John Reily, Jr late of Burlington, on his step-mother Esther Reily, and Sarah Taylor, a woman with whom he had lived 8 or 10 years, in which time they had several children.

A brief narration of the circumstances, may be necessary to prevent misrepresentation.

For several weeks previous to the shocking scene, he appeared unsettled in his mind, and had shown a disposition to drown himself. A few days before he committed the murder, he appeared more settled and composed; so much so that his brother went with him to Philadelphia one day and returned with him the next; after his return he was more unsettled, and complained as he had frequently done, that all his connections were against him, and conceited that they had, or then wished to poison him and were otherwise devising means to take his life—He even imagined that the Doctor had bound poison on his arm after bleeding him.

On the morning of the 4th inst, while the aforesaid women, with several children were at breakfast, he came into the house, and was invited to set down with them, but he declined, and continued walking about the room—At length, however, stepping behind Sarah Taylor, with a razor which he held in his hand, cut her throat, and before his stepmother could make any effectual resistance, he cut her throat also.

It appears that his step-mother had made some resistance by there being marks of the razor in different places, which is supposed to have been caused by the struggle.

Sarah Taylor at the fatal moment held a child in her lap, and on receiving the wound immediately fell; his step-mother arose from the table and walked a few steps towards the door, and fell also, and in a few minutes after both lay lifeless on the floor. The murderer immediately left his fathers house and went towards that of his brothers, which was but a few rods distant, when he met his brother near the yard gate, who was out, but was just then returning home. His brother insensible of danger, went up to him, when he drew the hand which still held the fatal razor from behind him, and with considerable force drew it across his brother's throat—but very fortunately the knot in his silk handkerchief which he had around his neck, effectually prevented it from doing him any injury. He then attempted to get into his brothers house, but the door had been previously fastened by his brothers wife, on being informed of the circumstance by a sister about 10 or 12 years old who was at the table when he killed her mother. The situation of the dead, the distress of the families—the screams and lamentations of the children, all combined to make this awful scene unusually affecting, and can much better be imagined than described.

The murderer was soon after secured, but was not taken to prison for several hours during which time he did not appear fully sensible of the dreadful crime he had committed—but was nearly all the time before his commitment, running on the following strain; They are all against me—all the world is against me—and wanted to take my life—I must suffer! I have committed a dreadful! dreadful act! but they were all against me. I must die—and I am willing to die, etc.

A POLISH MIRACLE.

In Naples there happened, in a great seige it endured, that the governor made an order that every man should be put to death, being above such an age, that did not wear a sword. Not long after, as he was riding through the streets, to see how well this order was put in execution, he espied a gentleman without one, and commanded him to be brought before him; the order was read, and he condemned to die the death appointed, which was, to be hung on the next sign post. The gentleman, after he had pleaded several things in his own defence, which availed nothing, desired the favour that he might not die so ignominously, but that the next gentleman that passed might run him through with his sword. The request being reasonable, was granted, and the execution delayed upon these terms. It happened that a young gallant was coming from a gaming house, who having lost all, even so much as the blade of his sword, which was good merchandise at that time, did not dare, in regard to the severe order, to go home until a wooden one was fitted to the handle. This gentleman was stopped, and the dying man's case laid open; but this ingenious person, knowing his own insufficiency, 'what,' said he 'must I be a common executioner; must I stain my hands in blood without passion, and be a reproach to all men?' But this argument would not do, kill him he must; then putting off his cloak, he began a prayer to this effect: "Thou who seest all our transgressions here below, judge thou, I pray thee, and vindicate the cause of those who suffer wrong; in an especial manner, grant, if this man here ought not to die, this sword may be turned into wood." Then drawing it forth, it appeared to be

of wood; the dying gentleman was immediately released with abundance of joy. The wooden sword was carried with great solemnity to the cathedral church, as a proper link in the chain of popish miracles!

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

THE following most singular occurrence comes to us from a quarter perfectly authentic, and still forms the subject of conversation in Britanny—During the utmost phrenzy of the French Revolution, there was a Cure at Rheims, whose purity and benevolence had so endeared him to people, of all descriptions, that in the height of rage and madness, the Septembrizing Committee dared not openly to attack him. Determined, however, on private assassination, they applied to their usual agents but even they with their hands long stained with blood, and hearts accustomed to massacre, turned away with horror from the "deep damnation" of that deed. The good Cure remained for some time protected by his own purity, till three bravoes were brought down from Paris, by whom was arranged the following plan for his destruction: Two of them were at the dead of night to call up the Holy Man in order to attend the last moments of a dying penitent. This last was to be represented by the third experienced bravo, who during the exhortation of the Priest, was suddenly and silently to despatch him. The arrangement so far succeeded that the Cure was brought, and the two confederates waited impatiently for the signal, for the body of the victim. To their astonishment; however the object that first presented itself to them was the Cure, who shook his head, and said, "Ah! my friends, you applied to me too late; for the poor man is dead, and the corpse is cold already."—The assasins, struck with remorse and terror, fell on their knees and confessed all the circumstances imploring his forgiveness. The Cure, who then for the first time obtained a candle from the people of the house, pulling down the bed cloaths, saw a dagger in the hand of the breathless assassin. The whole city of Rheims crowded the next day to be witness to this extraordinary interposition, until next day, when the municipality gave orders that the corpse should be taken away. The Cure then finding there was no longer any chance for him, emigrated to England, bringing with him the admiration and regret of every one who knew him.

London Pap.

From the Salem Gazette, Feb 5

RUSSIAN STOVE.

The Rusion Brick Stove, lately introduced in R. Island by the patriotic exertions of one of our fellow-townsmen, is fast coming into use, and promises to be the most effectual mean of counteracting the severity of winter in our houses, and saving expense in fuel, that this country has ever enjoyed. —For this most valuable improvement we are indebted to Captain Solomon Towne, of the ship Galatea. He spent the last Winter in Russia, where, with many others of our countrymen, he witnessed the efficacy of these stoves, which determined him if possible to obtain a model to bring home for the benefit of his own country. It was with much difficulty he could find a person who would make one. At length he was informed of an ingenious German potter residing near Revel (at which port Captain Towne's vessel lay) who was in the practice of making tile for the stoves: to him Capt. T. applied, and engaged him, at considerable expense, to make him two neat porcelain models, one square and one circular. When he afterwards went to St. Petersburgh, he mentioned the circumstance to Mr Adams, our ambassador, who expressed great pleasure at his success, observing, that he had himself been desirous of obtaining a model to send home, but had never yet been able to procure one.

The directions accompanying the models being in the German language, M. Adams furnished Captain T. with an English translation of them. By these we find that about four and an half cords of wood are considered fully competent for one stove for a twelve month, placed so as to warm several apartments at once—But the Russian rooms being generally much larger than ours, and the winter in that region more severe and protracted, the consumption of fuel, when proportioned to our rooms and climate, would probably be less or more than one half. What an astonishing saving this, in one of our large towns! The wood should be light and dry, so as quickly to burn down to a coal, when, all the smoke having passed, the kamper, is immediately closed by which means the heat is retained which passing through various compartments heats a mass of brick that for many hours communicates a comfortable degree of warmth to all parts of the room. On capt Towne's return to Salem, he exhibited his models to the late ingenious mason, Mr. John Dodge, who was ever eager to seize on any improvement, of this nature. Mr. D. by captain Towne's permission immediately erected one in his own house, and was constructing a second for the hon. Mr. Putnam, when he was suddenly taken off by death.—A handsome one has since been built for the Essex Bank, two in the New South Meeting House, and others, in private buildings, all answering the highest expectations, and proving how much the public are indebted to Capt. Towne for introducing this inestimable contrivance.

A letter to the editors of the Baltimore American dated Washington, Feb. 10, says:—"Further enquiry has confirmed the intelligence given to you on Friday, that the British envoy has made no proposal to government for any arrangement or treaty between the two countries.

The subject of internal taxation will hardly be taken up for several weeks, if at all during this session. Indeed if it be necessary to resort to that system in any event the public service can suffer no detriment from a postponement of its consideration. Were taxes now to be authorised, they would not produce any revenue until the end of the year, Congress cannot too maturely reflect before they act on a topic so delicate."

The legislature of the state of Ohio have passed a law fixing the seat of government on land of Messrs. Kerr, M'Laughlin, Johnston and Starling, opposite Franklinton, from the year 1817 to the year 1840—and from the first of May next, the seat of government is to be at Chillicothe.

Captain Barker, of the schr. Mary arrived at Charleston on the 25th ult. in 4 days from Amelia, informs that a few days before he sailed an English sloop of war arrived there, and that shortly after a number of her men deserted; a part took the sloops boat and went to St. Marys, whence the captain followed them; but the sailors having raised a formidable host, were about to mob him when he claimed, protection of the commandant of one of our gun-boats, who furnished him with a guard, but refused of course, to use any exertions to resstore the deserters—Finally however, the British Captain prevailed on one of the men to return to his duty, who was soon accosted by one of his companions in the following words: D—n your eyes, are you such a fool as to go on board a British ship, when there are so many Americans? Every true-hearted American will follow me? This caused the fellow to desert again; and they all made off together.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. Lewis,

In the "*Fables Choisies*" of Chambaud, there is a fable of which I subjoin a translation. On comparing it with the original, you will find it pretty correct. I retain the title, and the moral of the fable in the French language.

XX—Conseil tenu par les Souris.

A Cat, who lov'd to catch and slay,
Annoy'd the Mice, both night and day,
That in an ancient mansion lay.

The Mice were in a doleful mood,
They dar'd not go abroad for food;
And if they kept within their holes,
Starvation threaten'd them, poor souls!

At length they all in Congress met,
Where every Mouse demurely set,
Engag'd in long, and loud debate,
About the suff'rings of their State,
For what to do, they did not know,
With this same Cat, that plagued them so.
One *Wright* good Mouse would break his jaws,
If he could only slit his paws;
Another mov'd, who look'd like *Clay*,
To tear his whiskers right away;
D— R double hue Mouse next pray'd
For light'ning, to burn up the jade:
At length, a Mouse who *Porter* stood,
Propos'd one plan they all tho't good;
"Around the Cat's fur neck we'll fling
A bell, which when she moves, will ring;
So shall we have a due alarm,
And fly the loud approach of harm."
The thing was fix'd; an order past
To buy the bell, and tie it fast.
'Twas then a wily Mouse uprose,
"Let that brave Mouse shew me his nose
Who round the Cat will boldly bind
The bell, for our relief design'd"

The Mice bewilder'd, gap'd & star'd
They blam'd that Mouse, so sly, so thin,
And call'd his plan, the *Gall-ate-in;*
The bubble burst, the bold were flat,
For none was found 'to bell the Cat.'

Il est est bien aise de donne des avis: mais mal-aise d'excuter.

The Moral Translated.

A war of words, by wind, or paper,
Than war with taxes, is much cheaper.

New-York, 29th Jan. 1812.

NAVAL HAPPINESS.

Admiral Pakenham having landing at Portsmouth, boasted to a friend, that he left his whole crew, the happiest fellows in the world. Being asked, 'Why?' he answered, 'I have flogged seventeen, and they are happy it is over: and all the rest are happy that they have escaped.'

ORDER.

In the course of human affairs, there are two extremes equally dangerous to virtue: multiplicity of affairs and the total want of them. The man of order stands in the middle, between these two extremes, and suffers from neither; he is occupied, but not oppressed.—*Blair.*

LATEST NEWS.

London papers to Dec. 26 have been received at Newport, by the Mary, Taber, from Liverpool.

It was the general opinion of the merchants, that parliament on their meeting Jan. 7. would cause the orders in council to be abrogated or satisfactorily modified.

It was said flour had been sold at Liverpool for seventeen dollars per barrel.

The Duke of Clarence is appointed commander in chief of the British navy, vice ad. Parker, deceased.

The bulletin of the king of Dec. 24, leads to an opinion that he cannot long survive. He still refused food.

French troops had been passing through Austria, towards the Russian frontier. It is said preliminaries of peace has been signed between Russia and Turkey

We have seen a Liverpool price current of Dec. 21. Expectation of an adjustment between the United States and England, appears to have been created by the settlement of the Chesapeak affairs and had damped the markets.

The account of the capture of Java, says: "We have taken near 5000 prisoners, among whom are three general officers, 34 field officers, 70 captains, and 150 subaltern officers.

Mr. Dutache who had been for some time on parole in England, on returning to France, was immediately taken up and shot. for some alledged act committed against the French government,

From the London Statesman Dec. 10.

IMPORTANT!

Government has receive intelligence from France, from which it appears to be one of Bnapartes principal objects at this moment to get a squadron of French ships into an American port, as an inducement to the United States to declare war against England. He has five ships of the line equipped and manned at L'Orient, supposed to be destined immediately for this important service: he has also fifteen of the line, in the same condition, at Toulon, while our blockading squadron off that port consists only of eleven; a reinforcement of it however, we understand, may be expected.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

[*From the New-York Gazette, Feb.* 14]

THE FLASH.

This successful French trading pilot boat schoner, which arrived at this port on Wednesday night, left Bordeaux on the 4th ult. We have received no papers; but by letters and verbal communications to the editors of the New-York Gazette, they can state that the several American vessels quoted under the Marine head, had actually been restored by order of the Emperor.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, Capt. Hull was to leave France early in January; and, it was supposed there, that she would bring important dispatches from our minister Joel Barlow, who, it was reported, had nearly completed some commercial arrangement with the French government.

A letter from a very respectable merchant in Bordeaux, to his friend in New-York, dated the 20th December received by the Flash, says:—"If we may believe the general report in circulation, some definite commercial arrangement is negociating at Paris with Mr Barlow, the American Minister, and it is said the result will be very satisfactory. The U. S. frigate Constitution is expected to sail in all this month, or in all January, and will probably be the bearer of interesting news.

The schr hotspur, Knowles, in 41 days from France, put into Hampton Rhoads, the 5th inst, Capt. K informs that accounts had just arrived at Bordeaux previous to his sailing, of a bloody battle that was fought in the south of Spain. Could not say who commanded the respective forces, nor give any other particulars, than that the French had been surprised, lost a great number of men, and had four generals killed.

WHEREAS in pursuance of an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an attachment hath been granted by me one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county of Allegheny, against John Carpenter, whereon a Rifle Gun of the said John Carpenter has been attached, and is now in the custody of William Arthurs and John Osborne, until it be disposed of according to law. This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the said John Carpenter, to appear on Thursday the fifth day of March next, at my Office in Pittsburgh, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands, agreeably to the directions of the said Act.

L. STEWART.

Feb 26th, 1812.

FOR SALE,

10,000lbs. Spanish Sole Leather, of the first quality; also, all kinds of Upper Leather, which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, at the south west corner of the Diamond, near Mr. M'Clurg's Store, by

WILLIAM JACK, *Currier.*

Pittsburgh, February 20, 1812.

N B. An Apprentice will be taken to the Currying business.

Just received and for sale, a few crates of

Queensware,

with some

China and Glassware,

well assorted for Country Stores.

Apply to A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, January 17, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A BLACK MAN, between 30 and 40 years of age, stout made and healthy. A slave for life. For particulars apply to SUTTON & M'NICKLE, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber in Pitt township

JAMES HORNER.

February 11, 1812.

THE PIONEER.

SUBSCRIBERS to the PIONEER are informed, that the first number is now ready for delivery.

Subscription papers are still open at the several Bookstores in the Western Country, where those who have not yet subscribed, may have an opportunity to patronize the work, and receive their numbers from the commencement.

Subscribers in Pittsburgh, who may not be regularly served, will please call for their numbers at Messrs. PATTERSON & HOPKINS' Bookstore, and leave their address, that regularity may be observed in future.

Pittsburgh, *Feb.* 27, 1812.

STRAY HORSE.

WAS taken up at the Point Brewery a stray Horse, about 15 hands high, of a dark bay or brown colour, has saddle marks, supposed to be 9 years old.—The above Horse has been living on hops and grains about the Brewery, in company with mares belonging to Andrew Willock and William Deal, sen. since last June. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, February 25, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBER

PRESENTS his respects to the people of Pittsburgh, to acquaint them that, since his return from Ireland, he has resumed his former line of Tuition, English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

He lives in Fifth Street, at the late Doctor Richardson's, *where* he will receive their commands until the first week in April, when he proposes removing to Ferry Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.

THOMAS ABRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, 25th February, 1812.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday morning the 9th inst. an apprentice to the Printing business named GILBERT LOWE, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, good faced, dark complexion, and short black hair. Has a large scar on his right hand. Had on and took with him, a blue cassimer coat with cross barred gilt buttons, a blue coattee with plain gilt buttons, two pair of blue pantaloons, a dark striped swansdown jacket, a brown and white striped toilinet ditto, a castor hat nearly new, two pair of shoes, three or four shirts, etc. Whoever takes up said apprentice and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges if brought home

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Lancaster, February 10, 1812.

N. B It is supposed that Gilbert has shaped his course to Pittsburgh, for the purpose of going down the Ohio.

About the middle of December

last, a stray BULL came to the plantation of the subscriber, in Plumb township, near Turtle creek, and after repeated trespassing, and coming among the cows, was obliged to take him up as a stray; he is white and red, and well earmarked; it is supposed that he is about 4 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MATTHEW SIMPSON

Allegheny county, February 12, 1812.

FOR RENT,

And possession given the first of April next

The Tavern and Ferry Stand,

being the Lower Ferry in Pittsburgh, now occupied by William John Dobbin, and known by the name of Jones's Lower Ferry; also, a Lot of Ground, adjoining the same, and fronting the river, well calculated for a Boat Yard. For terms apply to

JAMES JONES.

February 20, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS,

Franklin Head Bookstore, Market between Front and Second Streets,

Have just received, a few copies of the

VISION OF DON RODERICK,

A POEM.

By WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

To which is added,

AN EPISTLE TO THE AUTHOR.

By H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, Esq

(Price 62 1-2 Cents)

Also, Bibles, Family School and Pocket; David's Psalms, with and without notes; Park's Chemical Catechim, Thompson's Chemistry, pocket edition.

Pittsburgh, February 5, 1812.

FORT FAYETTE,

FEBRUARY 18, 1812.

EVERY able bodied man, from the age of 18 to 35 years, who shall be recruited for the Army of the United States, for the term of five years, will be paid a bounty of sixteen dollars; and whenever he shall have served the term for which he enlisted, and obtained an honorable discharge, he will be allowed and paid, in addition to the aforesaid bounty, *three months pay*, and *one hundred and sixty acres of land*; and in case he should be killed in action, or die in the service, his heirs and representatives will be entitled to the said three months pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land.

H. JOHNSON,

Lieut. Commandant.

Pittsburgh, February 12, 1812.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE firm of *Price & Wait* have this day dissolved partnership. Claims against said firm to be presented for payment to W. Price.

W. PRICE,
P. WAIT.

CASH.

THREE SHILLINGS for Rye, and Three Shillings for shelled Corn, per bushel, will be given in Cash, at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812

N. B. The usual price of Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel, will still be given for good Wheat.

FOR SALE,

A MOST valuable and delightfully situated piece of Land, on the Monongahela river, in full view and about half a mile from Elizabeth Town, containing 180 acres. For terms &c. enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

WASHINGTON ROBERTSON.

Cathness, February 15, 1812.

STOP THE THIEF!

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Ross township, Alleghenv county, on the night of the 16th inst. a grey Mare, Saddle and Bridle.—The mare is 9 years old this spring, about 14 hands and an half high, racks and trots, very clumsey and heavy eared. Whoever takes up said Thief, and secures the mare and property stolen so that the owner may get it again, shall have *Ten Dollars Reward*, or for the mare and saddle, *Four Dollars* and reasonable charges.

GABRIEL FRY.

February 18, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of alias levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed will be exposed to sale the at court-house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 6th day of April next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to wit.

A certain tract or piece of land, situate on Chartiers creek, in St Clair township, in the county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Presley Nevill on every side except on said creek, together with all the mills, distilleries, improvements, barns, stables and out houses of what kind soever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, with the appurtenance, more particularly described and bounded by a deed of indenture in fee simple, between John Bucknolder and Christiana his wife of the one part, and Peter Declary of the other part, dated the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for said county in book N, page 144, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear. Also a certain messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, being part of the lot marked and numbered in the generl plan of said borough No. 181, particularly bounded and described by a deed of indenture in fee simple, Gabriel Dubeck of the one part, and said Peter Declary of the other part, dated the 10th day of April one thousand eight hundred and one, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds, in and for the county aforesaid in book L, page 122, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear, together with the hereditaments and appurtenance, Taken in execution as the property of Frederick Mayers the true tenant of the premises, described in the mortgage, at the suit of James O'Hara and Presley Nevill.

Wm. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, Feb 4, 1812

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT.

A two story Brick house.

ALSO a Stone house and smith shop, situate in Ferry street between Third and Fourth streets, and possession given the first of April next, for terms apply to the subscriber.

THOMAS GORMLY.

February 6, 1812.

N B. The above will be rented separate for accommodation.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

TO BE LET,

On perpetual Leases

Two Lots in the Borough of

Pittsburgh, on Water and Front Streets;

ALSO,

A Farm, three miles and an

half from Pitisburgh, to be let for one or more years. Possession will be given the first of April next. Enquire of *John Darragh*, or the subscriber.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

January 30, 1812.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Tavernkeeper, in the house hitherto occupied by Mr Andrew Berryhill (sign of the Golden Eagle) on the north-west corner of the Market Square, Harrisburgh, and to assure them, that it will be his uniform endeavour by every exertion on his part by every attention to the comfort and accommodation of travellers, and by procuring a constant supply of the best liquors that are to be had, to merit the puolic patronage.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh mail stage arrives at his house from Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week. Returning, starts for Philadelphia on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings between seven and eight o'clock

The mail stage arrives at his house from Sunbury on Tuesday morning of each week. Returning, starts for Sunbury at twelve o'clock, same day.

The Millerstown, Lewistown, Huntingdon and Alexandria mail stage arrives at his house on Monday evening of each week. Returning, starts for Millerstown, &c, on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

The utmost attention will be paid to the accommodation of passengers.

GEORGE BUEHLER.

Harrisburgh, January 1, 1812

*** All persons in arrears for subscription for the Pittsburgh Gazette, are requested to make payment.

The requests which I have formerly made to the above effect, have been treated with the greatest contempt and I have little expectation that this will be attended to. I have determined, however, that the accounts of those who owe from three to ten years subscription, shall be put into the hands of a magistrate for collection, unless paid in one month from this date:—those concerned will govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN SCULL.

January 30, 1812.

LANDS to LEASE,

NEAR TO THE FALLS OF THE

Kiskemenatas-river, and twenty-one miles from Greensburgh.

Four hundred acres called Smithfield, situate on Roaring run, about a mile from the fork of Ratling run, warranted in the name of *Robert Smith*, (a tract adjoining in the name of *Rachel Smith*,) *Adam Ashbeau*, is settled on it and cleared 20 acres of meadow.

(It is said there is a fall for a mill on said Land. It is proposed to erect a Fulling Mill, if encouragement be given, a chemical laboratory for refining dyes and colours will be provided by the proprietor of the Land.

☞ There is a valuable bank of *Iron Mineral* near to this land, those who have money, and are desirous to make a fortune will not let slip the opportunity.---There is water plenty for a *Furnace*, *Forge* and five tilt hammers, all the year. The call for *Bar iron* and *Castings*, is great and is increasing.---There is a *water carriage* to *Pittsburgh*

It expected that a road will be opened, (by a law of the legislature) from near the the Black horse *Inn* [the stage road to *Philadelphia*,] 21 miles from *Pittsburgh* to *Anderson's* Farm, by *M'Cleans Mill*, five is to open to *Beaver-run* on the Kiskemenatas-river,- to be taken through this tract of Land, to the Indiana *County-town*, 23 miles,---so as to open a communication to the *Bontable* waters of the Suquehannah, 75 miles, -- from the head waters of the Ohio. Another road crossing this road -- To be taken from the fork of the *Connemaugh* and *Loyalhannah*, to the *Allegheney* rivers, [five miles above the Kiskemenatas river] through *Butler county* to the Ohio river.)

Four hundred acres called Erasmus, situate on a run on the north side of *Crooked-creek*, about one mile *S. E.* of *Adam Waltenbough*, and about the same distance from *Michael Hertman's* [☞ H — lives west of this tract]---about four miles to the town of Kittanning.

Conditions.——Families may have from 30 to 60 acres, planting fruit trees, of different kinds---to build such buildings as best suits themselves,---to give peaceable possession at the end of the Seven Years lease.

This is as healthy a country, as is in any part of the U. S. It is surprising that the people, migrating do not think more of living in a healthy settlement: runing to the Wabash,---to be oppressed with sickness half of the year,---not only living in frontier country---near the Savages, that should a war break out, they must leave their settlement or be scalped by the Indians, as it would not be in the power of the U. S. to protect so great a frontier,---as at the present day--[look before you leap.] It is not that alone, so many comforts,----rich and inexhaustible mines. Full of industrous mechanicks -not oppressed by grinding speculators, as they are in the state of Ohio, living among friendly neighbours, whom the ties of gratitude, and the laws of hospitality bind them to cherish and love, and whose social minds are governed as a fine river is aided by tributary streams.

ROBERT SMITH.

☞ Those who are desirous to settle on said lands will apply to Mr. J. JACKSON, Armstrong County.

COPPER & TIN WARE MANUFACTORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails,

BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr Robinson's Warehouse*; where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom.—Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

N. B Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred None need apply but those who can come well recommended.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs T and J Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL

N. B Two or three smart active lads wanted as apprentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill, a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23. 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR, & EICHBAUM

Franklin Head Bookstore,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

DISCOURSE

Introductory to a course of Lectures on

Chemistry;

Including a view of the Subject,

And utility of that Science.

Delivered at Pittsburgh, the 6th of November, 1811.

By F. AIGSTER, M. D.

To which is added,

A SYLLABUS

Of a course of Lectures on

CHEMISTRY.

Just Received,

Nos. 29, 30 and 31, of Rees's Cyclopœdi

SHEEP SKINS,

Fit for binding Books,

Are immediately wanted, for which the highest price will be given in Cash, by

PATTERSON & HOPKINS.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1812.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that oily or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects—A *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a soverei n remedy at one application

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

PITTSBURGH.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan 9, 1811. tf.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for Sale at the Bookstore of

PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

(Price 75 Cents.)

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings of the Judicatories of the Reformed Church in North-America, relative to the

REV DAVID GRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1811. tf

Whereas Robert Lytle; by his last Will and Testament, appointed me his Executor. I do hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said Robert Lytle, to come forward on the first day of March next and pay all demands against them. And to all persons who have demands against the said estate to come forward and have the same liquidated for payment.

SAMUEL HETH, Executor.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Feb 1, 1812.

BEST green Havanne coffee in hogheads and barrels

New rice in tierces

Old Jamaica rum in barrels

Holland gin in do

Country gin of excellent quality in do

Cogniac brandy

Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

PATENT SHOT.

3000 lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

TO BE LET,

On perpetual Lease,

Two Lots in the Borough of

Pittsburgh, on Water and Front Streets;

ALSO,

A Farm, three miles and an

half from Pitisburgh, to be let for one or more years. Possession will be given the first of April next Enquire of *John Darragh*, or the subscriber.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

January 30, 1812.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, some time last fall, three Sheep, marked as follows:—one a slit in the right ear; one a slit in the left ear, and one has the tip of the right ear cut off The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away

JOHN M'LEOD.

Pittsburgh (Scotch Hill)

January 27, 1812.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for Crowley.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Has just opened a general assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA AND AMERICAN

GOODS,

A handsome variety of Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware

Gold and Silver Epaulets, and other articles in the Military line

Carpeting and Paper Hanging

New Music and Musical Instruments of various kinds.

Cotton and Wool Cards,

A quantity of P. Rico and Laguira Coffee

Muscovada, Havanna and India Sugar,

Spanish, Bengal and Batavia Indigo

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas.

FF & FFF Brandywine Powder, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1811.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Rush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,

GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

ORIGINAL *FAMILY MEDICINES,*

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

By MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inwardweakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No 98, Pitt Street Baltimore, and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.